

ENGLISH LOYALTY *Opposed to* HANOV-
VERIAN INGRATITUDE:

BEING A
VINDICATION

OF THE
PRESENT and all FORMER
MINISTRIES

Since the ACCESSION:

IN
A N S W E R

To a late LIBEL on the
English NATION in General;
CALLED,

A LETTER from HANOVER, *shewing the*
true Cause of the present Broils of GERMANY,
and Confusions of EUROPE, &c.

*'Tis now the cheap and frugal Fashion,
Rather to hide than pay the Obligation:*

Nay, 'tis much worse than so;

It now an Artifice doth grow,

Wrongs and Outrages to do,

Left Men should think we owe.

COWL.

L O N D O N:

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ENGLISH LOYALTY

Opposed to

HANOVERIAN INGRATITUDE.

IT is an Observation no less true than wise, that there are some Minds never to be isolated; and that the more some Men are oblig'd, the more they become. But what is yet more unusual and extraordinary, it is found that this vicious Vice of Ingratitude is not always confined to Individuals, but sometimes extends to whole Nations. How this happens, I can't say; whether the Vice, like a Contagion, be bred in the Air, or is communicated by the Influence and Example of a few, is not so easily determined; but certain it is, that some Nations are infected with Ingratitude, as the Spaniards are with Pride, the Italians with Revenge, the Dutch with Avarice, the French with Impudence, and the Germans in General with Drunkenness.

But of all these, either private or national, I think the most odious, because the most unnatural, is the Reason, I have often wondered that no Nation thought it proper to exempt themselves from the Obligations of natural Laws, and not however unlike the Reason which always hindered Legislators from taking Notice of the Crime of Parricide, prevented their making Laws against the Practice. They ought to think that as both Cases

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IT is an Observation no less true than trite, that there are some Minds never to be satiated; and that the more some Men are oblig'd, the more *ungrateful* they become. But what is yet more unnatural and extraordinary, it is found that this hideous Vice of *Ingratitude* is not always confined to Individuals, but sometimes extends to whole Nations. How this happens, I can't say; whether the Vice, like a Contagion, be bred in the Air, or is communicated by the Influence and Example of a few, is not so easily determined; but certain it is, that some Nations are infected with *Ingratitude*, as the *Spaniards* are with *Pride*, the *Italians* with *Revenge*, the *Dutch* with *Avarice*, the *French* with *Insincerity*, and the *Germans* in General with *Drunkenness*.

But of all Vices, either private or national, I think *Ingratitude* the most heinous, because the most unnatural: And, for this Reason, I have often wondered that no Nation thought it proper to attempt restraining it by actual Laws. It is not however unlikely, but the same Reason which always hindered Lawgivers from taking Notice of the Crime of Parricide, prevented their making Laws against *Ingratitude*. They might think that in both Cases

the Law of Nature was alone sufficient, and that the *Gratitude* we owe to Benefactors is as plain and express a Duty, as the Love and Respect which we ought to bear to Parents. But alas! had the old Legislators lived in our Days they would have been of another Opinion. They would have seen whole People infected with the foulest Kind of this Vice; which is returning Evil for Good.

I can't help thinking that this ill-favour'd Vice wou'd be less practiced, if it had been better understood; and therefore, tho' foreign to my first Purpose, I will be at the Pains to attack this spreading, fashionable Enormity. If I should succeed in making but *one Profelyte* of the Nation, whose *Ingratitude* has forced the Pen into my Hand, I shall think my labour well employ'd; and if I shou'd make none of either that or my own, I shall comfort myself with having done the Duty of a charitable Man.

Ingratitude is of two Sorts, exceeding each other in Deformity and Guilt. — First, Those Persons are *ungrateful* who make not the best Returns in their Power for *Benefits* receiv'd. This Duty of returning Benefits, is properly and naturally set forth in the common Emblem we see of the three Graces, who are always so painted, that one turns her Back upon us, and the other two look towards us; to shew that the Acknowledgement shou'd bear a double Proportion to the Benefit, and that every Favour shou'd produce two in return. And this is so natural a Duty, that those who don't practice it may justly be reckon'd inferior to the Brute Creation, since it is often perform'd by the Beasts themselves. Authors of Credit have recorded many Instances of *Gratitude*, not only in Elephants, Dogs, Horses, *etc.* which are known to have good Nature and to feel the force of Kindness; but likewise in
Creatures

Creatures of the savage Kind, which have been often reclaim'd and oblig'd by good Usage.

If the Reader wou'd not think me ostentatious, I cou'd tell him of many Instances of the Gratitude of Creatures of the most savage Kind. ^a *Pliny* tells of an Eagle, that having been bred with great Tenderness by a young Woman, wou'd not outlive her Benefactress, but threw herself into the Maid's Funeral Pile, which consum'd them both together. And ^b *Aulus Gellius* informs us of a Lion that wou'd not destroy a Slave to whom he had been obliged for the Cure of a lame Leg. But what can we think of Men, who, far from imitating the Gratitude of even the Eagle or Lion, the most Savage of the Brute Kind, return not Favours, but endeavour to injure those who confer them?

This leads me to consider the other Branch of *Ingratitude*, which is still worse than the former, being the Vice of those who return Evil for Good, and seek the Ruin of their Benefactors. If those who are guilty of *Ingratitude*, in the less Degree, are justly said to be below the Condition of Brutes; in what Rank of Animals shall we place Offenders of this Sort, and what Name or Distinction shall we find out for them? We must seek for their Equals among the Subjects of the Grim Deity of H—ll, or among a certain Nation in G—y, who outdo even the Vassals of *Pluto*.

This last Species of *Ingratitude* is so unnatural and heinous a Crime, that although no Laws were ever made to prevent it, several Nations, however, particularly the *Macedonians*, took care to inflict Punishment on such as were guilty of it. And the Punishment establish'd, was a Mark in the Forehead, with a red hot Iron.

^a *Nat. Hist.* l. x. cap. 5.

^b *A. Gell.* l. v. ur.

It is reported of *Philip, Alexander the Great's* Father, that when a common Soldier, who had been saved from Shipwreck by a certain Farmer near the Sea Coast, told the King the doleful Story of his Distress, and beg'd that very Farm of him; *Philip* being afterwards acquainted with the Truth of the Fact, was so justly offended, that having restored the right Owner to his Farm, he cashier'd the Soldier, with these words burnt upon his Forehead, *The ungrateful Guest.*

There is another Kind of *Ingratitude*, of which little has been said, tho' there are more Examples of it in this our own Country than any other in *Europe*. This is the Vice of those that are ungrateful to their Country; and there are many Ways of being ungrateful in this Sense, in the Opinion of a very reputable Author. "Men are ungrateful to their Country," says he, when they "oppress their Fellow Subjects with Poverty, or contrive any other Ways or Means which may lessen their Prosperity and Safety, and tend to the ruin of the Common-Wealth." In all these Cases, "says the Author, they are as ungrateful to their Country, as if they invaded it with Fire and Sword, or made it Subject to Lawless Tyranny." But, he adds, since there are not only various ancient Examples of this Matter, but some very fresh, and in every Body's Memory, I think it unnecessary to say any more concerning it."—Therefore let me follow this Author's Opinion and Example, and say no more here of this Species of *Ingratitude*, which is but too much in Fashion and too well known in this once virtuous Land of our own.

I doubt not by this time, but the Reader's Curiosity is rais'd, and that he would willingly know why the Author has been at so much pains to decry

Ingra-

Ingratitude and paint its Hideousness and Deformity. The Pains I have taken then, is in behalf of my Countrymen who are indiscriminately charged with Avarice, Insincerity, Perfidy, Treachery and all the other Vices of human Nature; and by whom, but the People in the World the most obliged to *Englishmen*? This ungrateful *H——n* Calumny is not whispered in Corners, but trumpeted to all *Europe*. 'Tis not confin'd to the *E——e*, but spread as far as the Voice of *H——ns* reaches. All *Germany* rings of it; 'tis public among our Mercenaries in *Flanders*; and it is no less the Subject of *H——n* Conversation at *St. J——s's*; tho', for many cogent Reasons, less loudly than in the Camp.

But is it not published here in the Metropolis of our Empire in the Face of the Sun? Is there a Vice incident to Man which is not imputed to *Englishmen*, by those who lie under the strictest Ties of Obligation to them? Shall the obscurest wretchedest People in *Europe*, before we raised them above the Dust, dare lay the present Broils of Germany and Confusions of Europe to our Charge indiscriminately? Did the Author of that injurious *Hanoverian* Production impute the Broils of Germany to some Germaniz'd *Englishmen*, and the Confusions of Europe to the Blunders or Corruption of a few amongst us, I should never attempt his Conviction. But to involve our whole Nation in the Guilt of a few; to impute that to the People in General, supposing the Charge well founded, which is applicable to a very few, and even those detested by the General, is cruel and unpardonable. — I shall explain myself.

A Letter from *Hanover*, shewing the true Cause of the present Broils of Germany, and Confusions of Europe, &c.

The

The Author of the Pamphlet I am fate down to consider, lays down many Principles, some few of which are true, but are mostly false. The chief of the true are, that *the present Broils of Germany and Confusions of Europe* are owing to *Englishmen*, and that it was the Interest of *England* not to have excited them. The false Principles are almost as many in Number as there are Paragraphs in his Work; but for the Reader's Ease, I chuse to reduce them to a few; or rather treat only of those which affect most the Honour of my Country and Integrity of my Countrymen in General. As for particulars, 'tis here as elsewhere, we have as Base, Mercenary, and Ungrateful as any in *Europe*; but those I pretend not to defend; let them be the Victims of their own Criminal *Ingratitude* to their *Country* and to such over credulous *Englishmen* as repose Trust and Confidence in their Protestations.

The main false Principles of our *Hanoverian* Author are, *that we English hate Hanoverians so much that there are no Lengths we would not go, no Expence we would not incur, no Absurdity we would not embrace to render their Condition worse & That all Englishmen would have their Kings dependent upon themselves only, and for that Reason would strip them of all Foreign Support whatever: And Lastly, that all the Ministers were Traytors to the Prince since the Revolution generally, but particularly since the Accession.*

'Tis false that we hate *Hanoverians*; because *Hatred* implies a Superiority, at least an Equality, which we can by no means allow to the most despicable People in *Europe*. Or, as a late Writer said on this Subject to a *Hanoverian* Author, " If
 " *Jealousy* implies an imagin'd Superiority in the
 " Object which creates the Passion, you are grossly
 " mistaken if you think that we can be *jealous* of a
 " poor,

“ poor, despicable pack of Slaves, known only for
 “ being *Cherish'd* in Contradiction to the most ob-
 “ vious Maxims of Policy.” *Englishmen* may despise,
 but are above *bating* a People so much their In-
 feriors. “ Perhaps your Language, says the afore-
 “ said Author, makes no difference between *Jealousy*
 “ and *Contempt*, but ours does; and should you
 “ ever come to be naturalized here, as you seem
 “ to expect, *from Assurance given*, you say, of
 “ removing all *Disqualifications in Time*, you will
 “ necessarily learn our Language; and then, if
 “ you don't already, you will know, that a Man
 “ may *contemn* the Object of his *Jealousy* and be
 “ *jealous* of Him only who shall *cherish* that Ob-
 “ ject. Therefore, plume not yourselves upon a
 “ *Superiority* which *Jealousy* naturally implies; the
 “ *English* allow you none, nor even an Equality;
 “ And are they *jealous*, 'tis of their P——e,
 “ for whom their Love is too intense to bear
 “ the Thoughts of being rival'd in his own royal
 “ Breast.”

This ingenious Author speaks, I dare say, truly
 the Sense of the whole *English* Nation in relation to
 their Hatred, Jealousy, or *Contempt* for their adopt-
 ed Brethren on the Continent; therefore would it
 be unnatural and inconsistent for us, to go any
 Lengths, and incur any Expence to render the Condi-
 tion of a People worse whom we *contemn* only and
 despise.

The Letter Writer's second Proposition, is equal-
 ly false, if he means that *Englishmen* wou'd have
 their Kings dependent upon their Courtesy without
 Laws to secure the Rights and Privileges assign'd
 to them by the Constitution: Nor is it less so, if
 he means that he would not wish them to have
 Friends or Allies out of the Kingdom. The *En-*
glish think their Kings might depend on this Na-

tion's Strength and Loyalty without any Support from Foreign Dominions. And they think the Princes of the present Royal Family might have Weight on the Continent, and be safe and happy here without the Electorate of *Hanover* or the Port of *Bremen*.

"^d His Majesty's *Foreign Dominions*, says our "*Hanoverian*, give him weight on the Continent, "and particularly in *Germany*. The Port of *Bremen* gives him a ready outlet to the Sea, which "communicates immediately with *England*; by "Means of which, he may have immediate Recourse to his *Hereditary Strength* in Cases of Necessity."—And he adds, much more speciously I fancy than he was aware of; "Here are Motives "enow with a prejudiced *Englishman*, to wish that "his King had no such Dominions: They are "Reasons, how ridiculous and shallow soever in "themselves, for an *English* Ministry to lay Plans "for Dispossessing their royal Master of what he "holds on the Continent."

I remember some great and virtuous Men in the late Reign, objected to the Purchase of *Bremen*, not so much for the Broils and vast Expence to this Nation that attended it, as for the very Reasons which this Author offers to shew the Conveniency of its Port. The Patriots of those Days dreaded, that some time or other, this Royal Family might, by Means of the Port of *Bremen*, have Recourse to their hereditary Strength, to execute in this free Country, the enslaving Projects of some future Prince, more ambitious, and less virtuous, than his present M——y. "If ever it shou'd come to "pass, said a late great and good Man, in one of "his Speeches against the War with *Sweden*, in

" 1717, that any Prince of the present Royal Fa-
 " mily, shou'd take it in his Head to be as abso-
 " lute here as at *Hanover*, Who shall hinder him?
 " when he shall have a large, civil List-Revenue;
 " a flattering, cringing Ministry, a C——t
 " P——t; and such a Port as *Bremen*, where
 " he may embark for this Country, what Number
 " of Troops he pleases from his *German* Dominions.
 " Without that Port, it would be difficult, if not
 " impracticable, to land any considerable Force
 " here from the Electorate. For otherwise, the
 " Troops of *Hanover* must be obliged to embark
 " either in *Holland* or at *Hamburg*, where proba-
 " bly they would be unwelcome Guests."

If the Letter-Writer means, that *Englishmen*
 would not be sorry, that it should be out of the
 Power of their Princes, to enslave them by the Aid
 of Foreign Dominions; 'tis possible, that his second
 Proposition may be true, *viz. that they would strip*
them of all foreign Support whatever. But if he
 means foreign Alliances and Friends, or any foreign
 Support, in Favour of the Balance of Power and
 general Liberty, his Proposition is false; and he
 mistakes the Sense of the Nation.

But the last of this Author's Propositions is no
 truer, and far more injurious and provoking than
 any. To say *that all our Ministers since the Revo-*
lution were Traitors, is the highest Affront could be
 offer'd the Nation, and indeed to the Princes who
 govern'd. If all the Ministers were Traitors, it
 may be presumed, that the Rulers were not the
 most virtuous or wise. If they had been wise, the
 Traitors, or some of them at least, would have been
 detected and punish'd; and if strictly virtuous, 'tis
 improbable they should be all traitorously served.
 But 'tis not our Ministers alone, whom he charges
 with being Traitors, he attacks the whole Nation.

promiscuously. “ *Infidelity* (here he means to the “ Prince) and *Ingratitude*, are so natural to that “ People, (the *English*), that Foreigners should be “ surprized to find any amongst them, exempt from “ those hideous Vices.”—What a Picture is here drawn of a People, who have raised the present *Hanoverian* Royal Family to the most splendid Throne in *Europe*, and have spent above fifty Millions to give them Weight, and enlarge their Territories on the Continent?

But how contumeliously soever my Countrymen are treated by this ungrateful *Hanoverian*, I am not so highly provoked at him, as to lose my Temper; and as we may come to be upon better Terms, did we converse familiarly together, I don’t much care if I admit him into my Company, to give him an Opportunity of justifying the Charge he brings against us, or atoning for the Wrong he has done us. He shall find an *Englishman* the most generous Enemy he ever encountered; for I shall put no Words in his Mouth, but such as have dropt from his Pen.

A Dialogue between an Englishman and a Hanoverian.

Engl. I have read your *Letter from Hanover*; pray, Sir, how came you to publish your Apprehensions of *English* Perfidy and Treachery, now rather than heretofore?

Han. Because I apprehend my Prince and Country are more in Danger now than heretofore, of being undone by both. The late Conduct of his *Prussian* Majesty portends no Good to either my Royal Master, or my Country.

Eng. You say indeed, that That Prince acts the Part of a Rower, who looks one Way and goes another;

another; and that though he attacks the Queen of *Hungary*, his Intention is to possess himself of the Electorate of *Hanover*. But, Sir, should it happen as you suspect, Why shall the *English* Nation be in Fault?

Han. Because they did not secure the Friendship of that Prince. —

Eng. Really, Sir, I can't perceive that he is at Enmity with this Nation, however he may be with your's: His late Manifesto shews it pretty evidently. There he makes Court to the *English* Nation in general; but I confess he is not quite so supple to certain *Hanoverians*, and certain *German* & *Englishmen*. To these, and not to the *English* Nation, whom you accuse in your Letter, his *Prussian* Majesty imputes the present *Broils* of Germany, and *Confusions* of Europe. 'Tis true, you say in another Part of your Letter, that War is not for the Interest of *England*; and you say very truly. All Wars, but particularly a Land War, is, and must be, always destructive, to an insular, trading Nation. But you are to know, that *Ingratitude* has taken Root in this Kingdom, as well as in your Dukedom. 'Tis confined, however, to a few who are *ungrateful* to their Country; but by what can be perceived, every Mother's Son of you *H——ns*, are *ungrateful* to us *English*, your *Benefactors*.

Han. Benefactors! ha, ha! I laugh at that, — Hopeful Benefactors indeed, that hate us, call us Slaves and Cowards, embroil us with the most potent and natural of our Neighbours and Allies, and betray our dearest, royal Master.

Eng. You are very laconick, Sir, at my assuming the Character of a *Benefactor* to your Nation. A *Gainer* may laugh; he has Cause: but a *Loser* may speak; he has a right to deplore his Loss, if he pleases, and publish his Grief.

The

The last Words of your Charge against the *English* Nation, imply your loving your dearest royal Master. In one Part of your Letter you say, he is dearer to you than either Country, Kindred, or Friends; therefore may it be supposed that he is the dearest Thing in Life to you, nay, that he is dearer to you than Life it self. Now, pray consider what mighty Obligations my Countrymen have conferred on this dearest royal Master and his whole Family. They have raised them to the brightest Throne in *Europe*, set them over the bravest, richest, freest, and best natur'd People in the World; and by so doing have set your House on a Level with the first and powerfulllest in *Europe*, and far above many that were on the Level with them before we invited them to take the Reins of our Government.

Han. Shall you pretend to pass that for a Benefaction which was a pure Act of Necessity? Where would your Liberties and Religion have been now, if you had not had those illustrious Protestant Protectors?

Eng. Where they were before we had your illustrious Family. Our Religion and Liberties, were safe before; and they will be always safe unless *Englishmen* degenerate. But was there no other Protestant Family in *Europe*? Was there none among ourselves? Was there no Prince, much nearer the Crown than yours, who offer'd to change his religious worship for our Diadem? Were there none who offer'd to give us such Securities as we ourselves shou'd chuse, for our Liberties and Religion? And let me tell you, Sir, that *Englishmen* can at any Time, and will, let who will be their King, enforce the Execution of their Laws, and oblige the Prince to perform his Coronation Oath or any other Compact he enters into with his People.

Han.

Han. For which very Reason I wou'd wish my dear Prince to have something else to trust to besides his C——n.

Eng. If you wish his Interest as sincerely as I do, you would wish him to trust to the *Affections* of Subjects here, more than to any Succour from a Power acquired in Consequence of Foreign Dominions.

Han. *Affections* of *Englishmen*! a fine thing in Speculation.

Eng. And in Practice too, Mr. *Sceptic*; no Prince ever fail'd of the *Affections* of the *English* who made their Interest his own. But when Princes have had and pursued a separate Interest, I confess they have not had the Love of this Nation. For, 'tis a Maxim and a sound one, *that Love begets Love*; as the Duke *d'Espernon* boldly and gloriously told *Henry IV.* of *France*. — But, Sir, his present Majesty has, I doubt not, the Love of his People, because he has no Interest separate from theirs. And tho' you suggest, nay, roundly assert, that we have betray'd not only our present, but all our Princes since the Revolution, I hope to convince you that we have given greater Marks of Affection to the Princes of your illustrious House, than to any either since or even before the Revolution.

Han. Ay, you gave them a large Revenue that you may partake of it largely yourselves.

Eng. Are you sure that no Part of it found its Way over the Herring-Pond?

Han. Never, for we are as poor and wretched as ever.

Eng. That may be, tho' all the Millions we have spent upon your Country since the Accession, had been transported thither in Specie. For without *Circulation*, the vastest Treasure will be of no Benefit

Benefit to the Public. I don't know whether you have the Money we have lost, circulating amongst you or hoarded up there or in foreign Banks ; but true it is, that we have lost more Specie within the last thirty Years than wou'd purchase all the Circle of Lower Saxony.

But, Sir, pecuniary Favours are not the only we have conferr'd on our present Royal Family. Tho' we have settled double the Revenue on them, to what some of our best Princes have had ; we have still done much more for them. We have complimented them with more penal Laws than have been known since the Conquest. And in so doing, we have delegated more Power to them than their Ancestors have had, and complimented them with more of our *Liberties* than our Ancestors ever did or wou'd part with ; and much more than, I fancy, Posterity will be oblig'd to us for parting withal. But this is not all neither. We have continued our Taxes, increas'd our Debts, rais'd and continued a standing Army, quarrell'd almost with all the Powers of *Europe* in their Turns, giving large Subsidies to all the indigent, useless Princes of *Germany*, enter'd into a consuming Land War, interrupted our Trade, drain'd our Purse, cool'd our best Friends, made several Enemies —

Han. How, Sir ; will you never have done ?

Eng. You may interrupt me, Sir ; but never can disprove any one of those obligatory Items which I have here brought to the Debit of the illustrious Family, for whom I shou'd as readily lay down my Life in a just Cause, as you that lick the Dust off their Shoes, fawn and cringe more, and make greater Parade of your Love and Submission.

Han. Sir, you seem to doubt the Sincerity of my Love to my Prince — I would have you know, that —

Eng.

Eng. Pray, Sir, keep your Temper, or you will oblige me to use you as you deserve for your Treatment of my Nation in your scurrilous Letter — But I am compos'd again. I doubt not of your Love for your Prince; it may be sincere, for ought I know, tho' I never knew Fawners and Cringers so truly honest as plain Dealers. But why should you doubt of mine, after so many signal Tests of my Affection as I have just now enumerated?

Han. You have, indeed, furnish'd out a long Catalogue. —

Eng. Such a one as no Nation in Europe can furnish. No Nation but this was able to do so much for their Princes; none but this could be persuaded to it. I cou'd add to the Catalogue of Obligations, and every Article wou'd be as true as those I have mention'd; but the Account as it stands is enough to confound all ungrateful *Hanoverians*; 'tis enough to put you to the Blush if you have any Grace, for having tricked us so injuriously, and, let me add, insolently. — But I am calm again. The Indignity you offer'd my Country ruffled me a little — you'll excuse me.

Han. I must, for you are of a Nation that will have every thing your own Way. —

Eng. You mistake us egregiously, Sir; could we, that is, the Majority of us, have things our own Way, Matters had not been at the pass they now are. Many things would be otherwise than they are both at Home and Abroad. But it is because we have not our Way and you have yours, that things are bad at Home and worse Abroad.

Han. I see you would throw off all the weight of your Errors and Mistakes from your own Shoulders to saddle us with them.

Eng. I am sure the Interest of England has not been pursued for a long time; therefore it could be

you only, or some Germaniz'd Englishmen, that had the steering of the Bark. — You, indeed, make us accountable for the present Broils of Germany and Confusions of Europe; and, for any thing I know, you may be right; but it is by your making a necessary Distinction. 'Tis not for the Interest of England that Broils should be fomented in Germany or Confusions in Europe; She can be no gainer by either: Perhaps Hanover may, or may think to be, as the King of Prussia, speaking of the refusal of Peace at Hanau, expresses it in his late Manifesto: "These advantageous Terms, though full of Moderation, yet were flatly rejected by the English Ministry; which was a sure Sign, that the Intentions of the King of England was not to restore the Empire to its Tranquility, but rather to take Advantages of its Troubles."

Had you considered the great Weight and Significancy of this public Declaration of a Crown'd Head, you would not, if not lost to all Sense of Modesty, have roundly imputed, as you do in your Letter, the present Broils of Germany and Confusions of Europe, to the Infidelity and Treachery of the English Nation. But you have been cunningly silent, throughout all your long Epistle, as to the Prussian Manifesto, tho' you promise to consider it in your Title Page.

Han. I was loth to swell my Letter with a Subject: —

Eng. You could not handle without exposing Hanoverians, and contradicting what your Malice suggested to you to say of English Perfidy and Treachery. There may have been Perfidy and Treachery; nay English Perfidy and Treachery with regard to England; but with regard to Hanover, I am sure there has been none on this Side of the Water, unless of your own hatching. This brings me back

back to consider the Heads of your Charge against my Countrymen, which I stated to you from your own Letter.

Han. I am glad to find you inclined to do me Justice. — The first Article was that you *bated us all* —

Eng. *All*, Sir! I never mentioned the Word *All*, nor intended it. There are some *Hanoverians* of a very high and exalted Rank, whom we *Englishmen* Love, Revere, and Respect. Let those for ever be out of the Question between you and me, and all other *Englishmen* and all other *Hanoverians*. — I hope you had no design to involve me with my Superiors, by your imputing the Monosyllable *All* to me.

Han. This is trifling: What signifies your Distinctions? I have said you hate us all, scorn and deride us all.

Eng. Still with a Saving to the Royal Family, I don't deny that we look upon you as our Inferiors in all Relations of Life. Some amongst us may despise, but be assured that none of us hate you: You are not considerable enough for *Englishmen* either to *bate* you or be *jealous* of you. One of my Countrymen touch'd this Subject so accurately the last Year, that I shall give you the Trouble of a Quotation from him in order to save my own.

“ You claim (says he, addressing himself to one
“ of your Countrymen, who arrogated much Merit
“ to *Hanoverians*) Merit with our Common Sovereign only as being dutiful and affectionate, but
“ we pretend not only to that passive, but more
“ active Merit of having placed him over us, preferable to any other, when we might have chosen any other Family. In Consequence of an
“ Act so infinitely Meritorious on our Side, our
“ Pretensions rise in Proportion, yet how different

“ has been the Usage to you, without any active
 “ Merit in the World, and to us, with all the Me-
 “ rit both active and passive which a Nation could
 “ have to a Sovereign! — You have been favoured,
 “ carress’d and cherish’d, eas’d of Taxes and en-
 “ rich’d; whilst we have been slighted, treated in
 “ all respects like Step-Children, tax’d, loaded,
 “ cramp’d and incumber’d, as if we had been
 “ a Colony of the *Electorate’s* or rather the Victim
 “ of its Conquests. — He goes on.

“ You are Subjects, you’ll say, as well as we
 “ *English*, and therefore have a right to Protection
 “ and Favour. Granted; provided always you are
 “ not protected nor favoured more than we; and
 “ *that you cost England no more than England costs*
 “ *Hanover*. — Again, you love the Sovereign better
 “ than we, are more obedient and dutiful, and would
 “ go greater Lengths to serve him. All this is flatly
 “ deny’d: You may fawn more, but can’t love more;
 “ you may cringe lower, but can’t be more Loyal;
 “ and may make more fulsome Professions of Ser-
 “ vices, but want the Courage to go as far as
 “ *Englishmen* to maintain the Glory of their King
 “ and Country.

Han. You speak of us, and treat us, as you do all
 other Foreigners, without Civility or Charity.

Eng. You treat us less respectfully than other
 Foreigners, tho’ we have beggar’d ourselves to
 give you some figure in the World. — But *Ingra-*
titude is so ingrafted in the nature of some Nations,
 that Favour, Protection, Expense, all Obligations
 are lost upon them. — You say, your Country is on
 the verge of Destruction, ready to be swallowed up
 by the Neighbouring Power of *Prussia*. Suppose
 that to be the Case, and that another *Malebois*
 should march into *Westphalia*, who can you call
 upon but *England*? Yet consider how you have
 used

used that best and only Benefactress you have in the World. You have hackney'd her to Death; forced her for thirty Years past into all the Quarrels of Europe, plunged her into a vast Expence, and increased her Burden when she should be exonerating herself. There is no Knight Errantry you have not spur'd her into, to aggrandize the Country which you say now is on the brink of Ruin. In short, you have browz'd, Ungratefully browz'd, on this friendly, hospitable Vine, till it is become utterly uneapable of shading or protecting you longer.

Let me illustrate my meaning in the Fable of the Hind and the Vine. If you can therein perceive a portraiture of your own Ingratitude and the Inability you have reduced us to, 'tis at your Service.

*A foolish Hind, in Days of yore,
Of Person mean, half-shorn'd and poor;
By some strange Turn, no Matter what,
Whether of Favour, or of Fate,
Was singled from the vulgar Herd,
And to a fruitful Soil prefer'd.
Within the Ground a Vine-Tree stood,
Adorn'd with lovely Underwood;
Beneath whose friendly Boughs she lay,
Nor felt the Summer's sultry Day,
Nor fear'd the Sight of Man or Hound;
But there both Shade and Safety found.
She had not long enjoy'd the Place,
When grown too proud for common Grass,
She needs wou'd try (oh black Design!)
To bite the kind protecting Vine:
But whilst among the Leaves she fed,
She shew'd her vile ungrateful Head.
And now with ease the Huntsmen find,
The fat uncover'd staring Hind;*

They

*They run the Chase, their Dogs they cheer,
And hunting down this pamper'd Deer,*

Revenge the violated Tree:

And all succeeding Times agree,

That she deserv'd this fatal End,

Who durst attack her only Friend.

Han. Sir, your Fable needs no Comment.

Eng. I hope not; I would have the Moral of it understood. Reflect how well used you have been by our whole People; and particularly, how ungratefully some *Englishmen* had been to their own Country, to aggrandize yours; yet how ungratefully, how injuriously, are both treated by you in your Epistle, which, I am to suppose, speaks the Sense of your Nation.

Han. You may vamp as much as you please, and talk of Favours as much as you will; but still I say, we have been deluded and betrayed by all your Ministers since the Accession: I have prov'd the Assertion in my Letter.

Eng. 'Tis a Maxim in Logic, that he who proves too much, proves nothing. — But cry Mercy! Perhaps, *Logic* is a Word not understood at *H——r*. — Not satisfy'd with attempting to deduce Proofs of ministerial Treachery to the Princes of your own royal Line, you run them up to the *Revolution*. You might, methinks, have contented yourself with serving your present Purpose, without going so far out of your Way; and let me add, out of your Depth too. For, Sir, all you say of King *William's* Reign, betrays either your Ignorance or Malice. The *Partition-Treaty* in that Reign, which so enraged *Charles II*, of *Spain*, that he left his vast Dominions from the House of *Austria* to that of *Bourbon*, was spun, wove, and blanch'd by *Dutch Manufacturers*, and no other.

No

No *Englishman* had a Hand in it; nor was it so much as known to any of them, till the Lord *Sommers*, the *Chancellor*, was commanded to affix the Seats to the Treaty.

In like Manner, I dare say, was the late Proposal for partitioning the King of *Prussia's* Dominions, which, you say, was rejected at *Vienna*, but so disrelish'd at *Berlin*, that it is like to be attended with the Ruin of your Electorate; that Proposal from our Court, I say, must have been of *Hanoverian* Manufacture solely. Unjust and injurious as you call that vague, impolitic Proposal made from this Court, it could not possibly be hatch'd by an *English* Brain, though of late, some of our *English* Brains seem with as much unmeaning Mischief as any in *Europe*. The Project, I think, could answer no Purpose of the Ministry; I am very sure it could answer none of the *English* Nation in general; but their Interest, alas! has not been much consulted since the *Hind* had first harbour'd under the Shade of our spreading Vine. The Partitioning the *Prussian* Dominions, cou'd it be effected, might be of Service to *H—*; and therefore, I wonder not that the Project should be cherished by *H—ns*; but as for an *English* Ministry, the only Share they could possibly have in it, would be to nurse and father it out of Deference and Respect.

Herein they certainly err'd; for they shou'd have spurn'd the spurious, base-born *Brat* from them, as became *Englishmen* and *Patriots*. But to call them Traitors, as you do, for their Passiveness and fawning Complaisance, is unkind and severe. There might be Reasons, I fear too cogent Reasons, why an *Englishman* may be indulged to call the late Minister a T—r, at least an *Ingrate* to his Country; but for you to call him a *Traitor* to his Prince,

Prince, for going every Length he was desired, is no less *unjust* than *ungrateful*.

I never had any Opinion of either the Parts or Probity of the late Minister; nor have I a better of the Virtue of the present, because it is clear as the Sun at Noon Day, that neither have pursued the true Interest of these Nations; and that they have invariably had that of *H—* in their view, as being the most agreeable to those, whose good liking they wanted to cultivate. But tho' I am satisfied these Ministers have no Merit to their Country, I must say that they have much to yours; and therefore, think them much to be commiserated, if *Apo-*
states have any Claim to Pity. But it looks like a Judgment upon them to lose it here and there too. They have lost the Hearts of their Countrymen, for having too obsequiously lick'd your Spittle; and the best Word you give them is Traitor and Villain, for sacrificing the Interest of their Country to your amb—s Will and Pleasure.

Han. Will! Ay. That *Will* has undone us—ah! had there been no *Will*, the King of *Prussia* had not been a Foe.

Eng. You would say, that, had a certain *Will* been executed, the King of *Prussia* had been a Friend. Pray, Sir, reflect on your Injustice in imputing the Inexecution of that *Will* to our Ministers. This is one of your Articles of Impeachment against them, and not the least Weighty or Colourable, in your Opinion.

Han. Why. Ay; if they found any repugnancy, as I have said in my Letter, cou'd they not have rais'd a Sum of Money under some other Colour or Pretext, and apply it in Discharge of a *Bequest*?

Eng. Which might have been easily discharged without the Aid of a *British P—t*; whom no Ministry

Ministry wou'd dare to treat so ill, as to recommend the raising a Million of Money or more under any Pretext that had no Tendency to the Interest of this Nation. Many Millions, 'tis true, have been rais'd of late on this bleeding Country to serve yours only; but then the P—t has been brought to raise the immense Sums under the Colour of National Interest. This has been a stale Trick with our Ministers; but they have never ventur'd above once in the late Reign and once in the present, to ask for Money without this tinsel Covering, and without Account: And these Sums were trivial in Comparison of that which you say our Ministers shou'd have rais'd to pay off *Legacies*.

Sir, as you have taken the most unwarrantable Freedoms with my Countrymen, you can't in Civility take my Liberties with yours arms. You'll find me more sparing and using much more Lenity and Justice than yourself.

Han. Why, you would not attempt justifying your Ministries.

Eng. Not with Regard to their own Country. Far be it from me to attempt any Task so difficult, or rather one so impossible. The present woeful Condition of the Nation would give me the Lie; in short, the whole People would witness against me. But with Regard to your Country, I must vindicate them; Justice claims it at my Hands; both Justice and *Gratitude* exact it at your's.

All the Instances you bring in your Epistle, to prove our Ministers, since the Accession, false and treacherous to their Princes, are ill founded, and, let me say, impertinent. — Nay, frown not, Sir; Whiskers, and a terrible fighting Face, frighten

• 250000 l. granted by P—t in 1716, and 115000 l. in 1728, without Account.

not Englishmen, unless they are Germanized. —
The Blow given Spain in 1718, was by Advice
of your Countryman *Bathmar*, who had the royal
Ear and Confidence till he died. And it was to
both the late Emperor into an Humour to grant
the Investiture of *Bremen* and *Verden*, to which he
shew'd an intire Repugnancy. The Promise made
afterwards to restore *Gibraltar*, was at the Instance
of the then Regent of *France*, to whom *H——* could
refuse nothing. And, Sir, tho' you suggest
the contrary, there are Proofs that that Promise
was made with an Intention to be kept; and wou'd
be perform'd, had not your Countrymen about the
late King, found both the Ministers and Parliament
more untractable than they expected.
You fall unmercifully and uncharitably on a late
great Man, who was chiefest in the Confidence of
the late King whilst he liv'd; and seem not to
wonder that the Son of one who had betray'd King
James II. shou'd be a Traytor to King *George I.*
I have nothing to say to your insinuating that
James II. was the kindest, best of Masters; perhaps
he was so; but I insist that the late Lord *S——* served
his late Majesty with unshaken Fidelity. Give me
leave to tell you, Sir, that you know nothing of
the Secrets of that Reign, when you say, that that
Nobleman was out of the Reach of Resentment or
Justice when his Guilt was detetted. — 'Tis very
true, that as soon as my Lord *S——* was dead,
the late King sent to inspect his Papers, but not to
find Proofs of any Guilt, but to secure certain im-
portant Papers relating to a certain very Extraordi-
nary, private Negotiation, carryed on by that Lord
for some Months before he died, by his royal Ma-
jesty's Orders and Direction. — That Inspection
however has brought that grand, secret Negotiation
to

to light; and perhaps, if that Nobleman had not died so very suddenly, it would have been brought to a Perfection, which would have struck Terror more in your Country than mine. But we are not to be more explicit. There are great Men now living who can produce Proofs of that noble Earl's Fidelity.

We come next to the late Minister and the present Reign. Your Charge of Infidelity against him, may be reduced to three Articles; that he proposed and promoted the *Excise Scheme*, tho' he knew it impracticable, purposely to alienate the Hearts of the People in General, and call'd the Merchants of London, *Sturdy Beggars* purposely to draw the Ill Will of the City on his royal Master. And lastly, proposed the *Partition* of the *Prussian Dominions* to the Court of *Vienna* designedly to incense the Court of *Berlin* for ever against the illustrious House of *Hanover*.

Han. And that he himself published the Scheme of the *Partition* by transmitting the *Queen of Hungary's Answer*, among other Papers, call'd for by the House of Lords.

Eng. I told you before, that the late Minister was no Hero of mine, but as I would do justice to even the dark Patron of all evil Ministers, I can't but absolve him of the complicated Crime you alledge to him, of being the *Projector* and *Publisher* of that *Partitioning Scheme*.—The Scheme, in the very nature of it, must produce foreign Wars and great Confusions, in which this Nation must be involved; and for this reason, if there had been none else, the late Minister would never have projected it, so strong and natural was his aversion to Wars of any kind. Had you known his foibles, you would never have deem'd him Author of a Scheme productive of

of War. But mistake me not, 'tis not that he hated War, for the expence it created; but for fear he might not be able to supply that expence, without applying those vast Sums towards it, which he more willingly apply'd in *Secret Service* here at home. — Then as to the publication of the Scheme, had you known the panic of *Evil Ministers* upon a *Change*, and their dread of a Parliamentary Enquiry into their Conduct, you would conclude, as I do without hesitation, that it was purely fortuitous and involuntary.

Your Charge concerning the *Exile Scheme* is built on no stronger a Foundation. In the Plenitude of his Power, the late Minister thought nothing impossible. And I dare say he would have attempted that, or any other Scheme in those Days, which he imagin'd might conduce to the increase and continuance of his own Influence and Power. — That Scheme, if it had been carried, would have rendered him as absolute as the Grand Vizier, and his Master as much so as the Sultana. But thank Heaven, he was check'd by the Virtue and Firmness of the Citizens of London, which so enraged him that he dropt those silly, unmeaning Words you mention. Whether he heard them *elsewhere*, and only repeated, that the Citizens of London were *sturdy Beggars*, I can't tell, you may perhaps.

Since I have taken up the Gauntlet in favour of Ministers, a Drudgery I am unused to, 'tis Time I shou'd have a Bout with you for the Honour of our present Ministry, or Minister, if you chuse, as you seem to like it best, the last Word most.

Han. If you can wash the present Set of Ministers white, you'll work a Miracle.

Eng. Mistake me not, I pretend not to work a Miracle, for such it wou'd really be, cou'd I acquit

quit our ministerial Sages of *Ingratitude* to their own Country. But all I contend for, is to clear them of Treachery and Infidelity to the *Public*. I don't say, but a Man may be deserved by being overgratified; nor, but that your Country may be brought into Danger, by an over *Eagerness* to add to its Power and Extent. But, Sir, it would be drawing an unfair and unnatural Consequence for me to call you a Traytor for having indulged me at the Expence of your Honour and Fortune, in all my Schemes and Intentions for enlarging my Patrimonial Estate, because my Schemes were ill laid and did not succeed.

Ham. Pithaw. — what is all this to the Purpose? Your Simile, and Consequences, and all that, Sir, don't convince me that your Ministers had not projected the Ruin of my Country in order that my dear *S* — may be

Eng. A K. — of *War*, as you gently express it elsewhere. — Let me set you right, for once, with regard to our Ministers, both now and heretofore since the Accession. *Hanover* is of as much Importance to them as the Pretender. It is well known, how useful the Pretender has been to Ministers at all Times. Was it not but this very last Winter that they availed themselves of him to very good Purpose? Why then, believe it for a certainty, that *Hanover* is of no less Use to Ministers than the Bugbear at *Rome*. Therefore, may you rest satisfy'd that no *English* Minister will ever be for stripping his *M* — of his *German* Dominions, if they can possibly help it. But whether the Nation in General be of the same Opinion, I can't so dogmatically assert. — Lord, Sir, you know not the great Use that your Country is to our Ministers. They would have scarce any Thing

to

to do; or rather, they would scarce be intrusted with weighty jobs or any other Transactions of Secrecy or Moment, if there had been no dirty Road leading to the El—c. Had there been no Interest but England's to pursue, the Amia of Government would be School-boy's Work. What then would become of ministerial Craft? What would become of the Science of the Cabinet? or who would lay out half his Fortune to procure a Seat in P—, if the C— had no separate Interest to pursue? —

No, no, Sir; let your Heart at rest, let your Country fall into your more powerful Neighbour's Hands, as you apprehend, curle your own Stars, or your own Councils, rather than either the late or present Ministers, as you uncharitably do in your injurious Letter. Your own People are undoubtedly the Principals; and the most you can say of ours is to deem them Necessaries. I am apt to believe, your Counsellors and ours were equally mistaken. Neither of you foresaw the Turn which Affairs have taken. You thought to have a fair Snap at some chabby, convenient Monsie, pending the Germanic Fray; but the King of Prussia, who probably penetrated your Design, and perhaps thought you great enough already, fairly turn'd the Cards upon you.

Now, how could our Ministers help all this? You would be served your own Way. There was no persuading you; or if there were, will I aver that any attempt has been made to dissuade you from following your own headstrong Opinions; because, as you have observed judiciously enough, our new Task-masters might think to find their

from private Account in fomenting Distractions on the Continent, that repugnant to the true Interest of their King and Country.

I don't deny that our Ministers have their private Views; but, Sir, trust me, when I assure you that they have no View to dispossess your S^{ty} of this Est. They know the consequence of the War was repugnant to the Interest of England, But this poor Island was the least of their Care. It was enough that somebody thought it would be for the Interest of Hanover. Then, private ministerial Interest operated. To fawn and indulge, I mean to do it seasonably and judiciously, is the ultimatum of the modern Science of Est. The skillfullest Adept is sure to be the greatest Man at C^{our}.

Han. I must confess, Sir, that you speak plausibly; and I cannot but own, that you have given me some content of Mind. 'Tis a Pleasure to think that my Prince has none about him who form Schemes of despoiling him of his Foreign Dominions.

Eng. I have endeavour'd to convince you that it would not be for their Interest as Ministers, whatever it may be quatenus *Englishmen*: And you yourself have told us that we are as much Slaves to Self-Interest as you are to Power.

Han. How, Sir, are you able to make out that we are Slaves to a Power that is not exercised Tyrannically over us?

Eng. I can perceive you and I shall never agree in our Notions of Liberty. You think you are happy and free, because the Power of enslaving you is not exercised; but I think myself neither, whilst it is in any Man's Power to make me a Slave.

— Let me conclude, Sir, as you do, in wishing that

that reasonable Satisfaction may be given the King of *Prussia*. I wish all his lawful Demands had been satisfied in Time. But I must disagree with you, in wishing, that this *English* Bark of ours may be steer'd by the H——r Rudder. We have had a long Experience of that Steerage; and let me add, so woeful Experience as shou'd deter an *Englishman* from ever wishing to see it renewed. And as Matters are like to go, I don't know but it had been your Interest as well as mine, that this *British* Vessel of ours had been steer'd by true, old *English* Patriot Pilots since the Accession. Then might our Debts have been discharg'd, our Taxes be greatly lessen'd, our Trade be extended, and in short, our Condition be such as might enable us, more than we possibly can at present, to secure you from the *neighbouring Power* you seem to dread so much — Farewel, and be less *ungrateful* to your real Friends and Benefactors.

F I N I S.